37495-24

The Labor Market Report

TENNESSEE

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AFFILIATED WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DATA FOR JULY 1982

State unemployment up again. The state's unemployment rate rose 0.4 percentage point in July to end the reporting period at 11.6 percent of the labor force. The rate hike is thought to be the result of late school closings causing a large increase in the labor force (up 18,000) and in the number unemployed (11,900.) The number of employed also went up during the month (6,100) preventing a larger rate increase.

U. S. rate unchanged. The employment and unemployment totals reflected small increases during the month, but they were not significant enough to change the unemployment rate. It remains at 9.8 percent of the 112,526,000 member labor force.

Van Buren, Williamson post rate extremes. Van Buren County had the state's worst unemployment with 42.1 percent, closely followed by Stewart with 39.1 percent. Williamson reported the least unemployment with 5.6 percent, down from 7.2 percent in June.

Nonagricultural employment drops. Total nonag employment fell 15,000 (0.9%) between June and July, as the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors lost 7,500 each. Decreases were led by government (6,700) and apparel (2,300), while retail trade had the largest increase (2,200).

Initial claims rise, continued claims fall. At 82,702, initial claims were up 16,356 over the June figure and 16,278 from a year ago. EB initial claims totaled 7,722, up 457 between months and 6,503 since July, 1981. Continued weeks claimed were 353,515--down 50,191 since June, but up 120,586 over the year. EB continued weeks, at 62,719, were 9,568 below the June level; a year ago they numbered 17,952. The trust fund dropped $5.9 million during the month to $63.6 million--last July it was $159.1 million. The average weekly benefit maintained its June level at $87, six dollars more than the July, 1981 amount.

CPI shows overall increase. The July Consumer Price Index was 292.2--an increase of 0.6 percent since June, and 6.5 percent during the year.

LAMAR ALEXANDER, GOVERNOR
ROBERT J. BIBLE, COMMISSIONER
For additional information write Joe S. Cummings, Chief of Research and Statistics, Department of Employment Security, Nashville, Tn. 37219

STATEWIDE

TENNESSEE'S ESCD HELPS BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY

The Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development provides services to prospective and existing industries in the state. Mr. Barry Helton, of the Department's Industrial Research section gave us the following outline of those services:

I. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT - recruits new industry to Tennessee, both from other areas of the U.S. and from foreign countries. Areas of concentration are medium and high technology industries, capital intensive industries, high growth industries, and industries compatible with communities and resources available in Tennessee. This division has two marketing sections--National and International--and the Industrial Research section, which provides statistical data, conducts market research and feasibility studies and supplies specific community data to aid in recruiting efforts.

II. BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY SERVICES - serves both new and existing industries; new industries are assured that a trained labor force will be available through specific training programs set up at area vocational-technical institutions, while existing industries are promoted as contributors to the state's overall economic growth.

Other responsibilities include export trade promotion, specialized consulting for prospective and existing minority businesses, and providing a clearinghouse on programs and projects of interest to small businesses. The division's new Product Matching Service encourages existing Tennessee manufacturers to purchase supplies, materials, and equipment from other Tennessee manufacturers.

III. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - encourages communities to achieve economic growth by working closely with local officials to develop economic planning, industrial development programs and community facilities. In addition, the division monitors changes in federal programs and funding sources that affect state and local development activities, and manages such special projects as hazardous waste disposal problems and the development of port facilities.

--from Tennessee Dept. of ESCD Divisions and Programs brochure
Marta Pearsall, Editor

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (In thousands)

	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	Change From: June 1982 Net	June 1982 %	July 1981 Net	July 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force	2,331.1	2,320.7	2,328.1	+10.4	+0.4	+3.0	+0.1
Employment 1/	1,971.1	1,963.4	1,919.9	+7.7	+0.4	+51.2	+2.7
Unemployment	360.0	357.3	408.2	+2.7	+0.8	-48.2	-11.8
Percent of Labor Force	15.4	15.4	17.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
U. S. Unemployment Rate	9.8	9.8	9.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	Average Weekly Hours July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	Average Hourly Earnings July 1982	June 1982	July 1981
All Manufacturing	$341.06	$341.71	$340.80	39.2	39.4	40.0	$8.70	$8.67	$8.52
Durable Goods	345.38	348.80	343.20	39.8	40.2	40.5	8.68	8.68	8.47
Lumber and Wood Prod.	255.53	255.47	250.95	38.2	38.2	39.0	6.69	6.69	6.43
Furniture and Fixtures	234.78	236.56	229.68	37.6	37.9	38.9	6.25	6.24	5.90
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	326.99	340.04	333.45	40.7	42.1	41.7	8.03	8.08	8.00
Primary Metal Products	407.34	424.01	391.35	39.3	40.9	38.0	10.36	10.37	10.30
Fabricated Metal Prod.	349.30	346.86	341.89	38.2	37.9	39.4	9.14	9.15	8.68
Machinery, Excl. Elect.	374.16	370.92	374.25	40.2	39.8	41.1	9.31	9.32	9.11
Elect. and Related Prod.	311.25	310.91	319.50	37.9	37.9	39.2	8.21	8.20	8.15
Nondurable Goods	274.83	275.10	278.19	38.4	38.3	39.0	7.16	7.18	7.13
Food and Kindred Prod.	310.28	308.33	320.84	40.8	40.5	42.1	7.61	7.61	7.62
Textile Mill Products	224.74	228.92	228.24	34.3	34.9	34.8	6.55	6.56	6.56
Apparel	192.20	194.78	199.81	36.4	37.1	37.9	5.28	5.25	5.27
Paper and Allied Prod.	390.11	389.39	394.51	41.5	41.5	41.9	9.40	9.38	9.42
Chemical and Allied Prod.	364.76	364.02	371.41	40.5	40.4	41.0	9.01	9.01	9.06
Rubber and Plastic Prod.	304.10	311.70	301.71	39.0	39.9	39.3	7.80	7.81	7.68
Leather and Leather Prod.	198.74	197.28	197.31	36.2	35.9	36.9	5.49	5.50	5.35

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	Total July 1982	Total June 1982	Unemployment Insurance July 1982	Unemployment Insurance June 1982	Non-Profit July 1982	Non-Profit June 1982	Veterans July 1982	Veterans June 1982
New Applications	24,078	24,841	11,430	11,973	1,451	1,481	1,195	1,213
Testing	1,443	1,431	181	174	140	141	122	116
Enrolled in Training	1,113	1,076	141	141	87	87	66	66
Nonagricultural Placement	13,333	13,707	6,133	6,295	1,008	1,028	1,008	1,028
Counseling	1,455	1,440	1,136	1,071	182	166	166	166

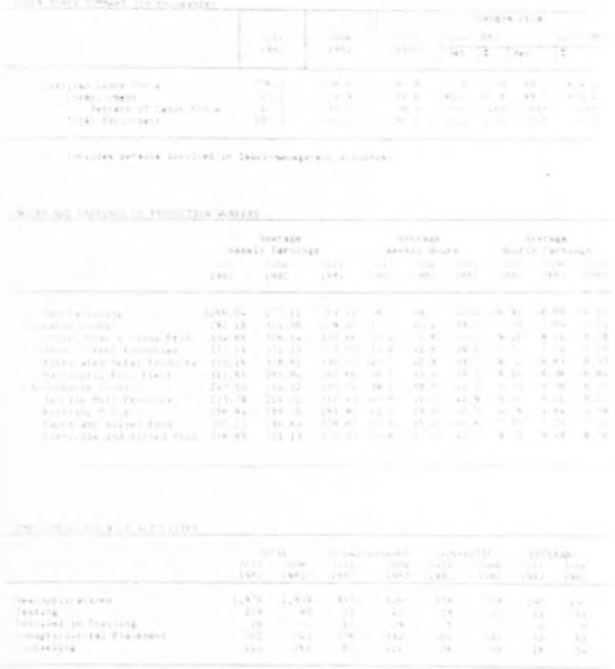
CHATTANOOGA SMSA

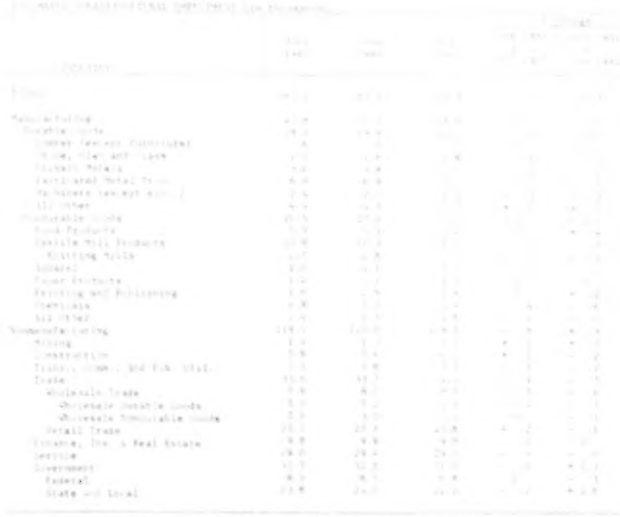
EMPLOYMENT Total nonagricultural employment lost 2,300 workers (1.4%) between June and July as seasonal layoffs and vacation closings took their toll. The manufacturing sector suffered a net decrease of 1,700 (3.6%), with losses in textile mill products (500, or 4.4%) and chemicals (400, or 7.7%) leading the reducing industries. All other durable goods supplied the only manufacturing increase by adding 100 (2.3%). Increases among nonmanufacturing industries were limited to construction (200, or 3.6%), retail trade (200, or 0.8%) and mining (100, or 7.7%). Major decreases were felt in services (400, or 1.4%) due to reduced tourist-related business, wholesale trade (300, or 3.7%), and state and local government (200, or 0.8%).

OVER THE YEAR A 3,000 worker (6.1%) loss in manufacturing combined with a gain of 300 (0.3%) in nonmanufacturing, giving total employment a net loss of 2,700 (1.6%) over the year. The largest single increase occurred in state and local government, which picked up 1,600 (7.2%) to supply additional public services. Other increases were posted by food products (400, or 7.8%); mining (300, or 27.3%); printing and publishing (200, or 12.5%); and all other durables (100, or 2.3%). Declining industries included primary metals (700, or 16.3%), textile mills (700, or 6.1%) and chemicals (600, or 11.1%) in the manufacturing sector, and wholesale trade (600, or 7.1%) and federal government (300, or 3.4%) in the nonmanufacturing sector.

UNEMPLOYMENT Chattanooga's unemployment rate went up 0.1 percentage point to 12.2 percent in June, based on a labor force of 206,100--the same as last month. In July, 1981, the unemployment level was 8.4 percent of a labor force totaling 197,800.

HOURS AND EARNINGS In July, Chattanooga area production workers received $11.07 less per week due to a 1.2 hours shorter workweek and a $.07 per hour decrease in pay. Both sectors suffered from less business. In durable goods, iron and steel foundry workers worked a 5.7 hours shorter workweek due to less business. Also in durable goods, the majority of fabricated metal products workers were on paid vacation, receiving less pay for fewer hours. Textile mill workers in the nondurable goods sector experienced a decrease in both hours and earnings due to less business.





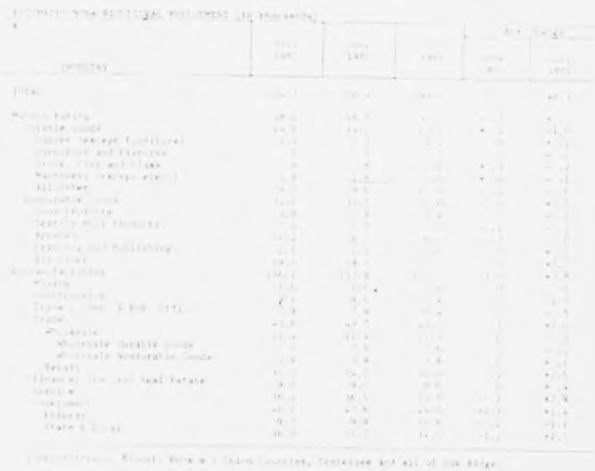
KNOXVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT The Knoxville area lost 2,100 nonagricultural jobs (1.0%) between June and July, as the recession seems to be affecting SMSA employment once again. Only two industries showed increases--both from the manufacturing sector: stone, clay and glass and nonelectrical machinery each added 100, or 11.8 percent and 5.5 percent, respectively. The sector also had only two losers--apparel dropped 300 (4.5%) in a seasonal layoff, while textile mill products dropped 100 (4.1%) in a temporary layoff. On the nonmanufacturing side, state and local government had by far the biggest decrease, losing 1,200 (3.2%) in a combination of school closings and cutbacks. Other declines were recorded in construction (200, or 2.0%), where new building starts are way down, federal government (200, or 2.0%), retail trade and services (100, or 0.3% each).

OVER THE YEAR World's Fair-connected employment accounts for most of the 6,300 workers added since July, 1981. Services report the biggest single increase with 2,900 (8.6%) additional jobs. Other significant increases include retail trade (2,500, or 7.9%), state and local government (2,500, or 7.3%), and all other nondurable goods (2,000, or 11.6%). Major decreases occurred in federal government (1,100, or 10.2%)--some of it TVA employment, construction (1,000, or 9.6%), all other durable goods (600, or 6.0%), food products (500, or 11.4%), and transportation, communication and public utilities (500, or 6.0%).

UNEMPLOYMENT Increases in both categories of the labor force pushed its total up 1,000 (0.4%) to 231,800 in July. The unemployment rate also increased, going up 0.2 percentage point to 7.9 percent. In July, 1981, the rate was 7.4 percent of a 224,600 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Production workers in the Knoxville area received $8.78 more per week in July than in June. This was the only increase reported among the four major metropolitan areas. Little significant activity was reported in the durable goods sector, while the nondurable goods sector posted a .7 hour longer workweek and a $.23 increase in earnings per hour. The largest increase was in the food and kindred products industry, where the primary factors were more premium paid overtime and more incentive pay.



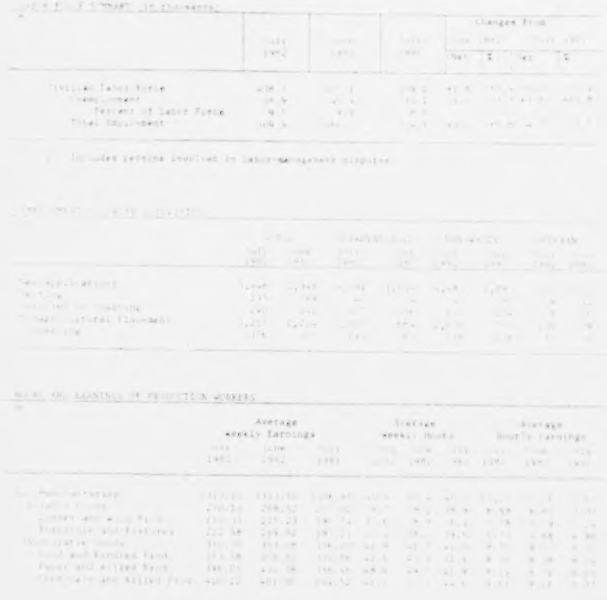
MEMPHIS SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nonagricultural employment dropped 2,500 (0.7%) between June and July, as seasonal layoffs, recession-induced layoffs and strikes combined to lower the total. Increases and decreased offset each other in the manufacturing sector during the month; major industry changes were led by paper products, up 900 (17.6%) after vacation shutdowns last month. Other increases were recorded by all other durable goods (100, or 1.7%) and chemicals (100, or 1.4%). A strike in the food products industry gave it the biggest decrease--500, or 5.4%. Lumber (7.4%) and all other nondurable goods (4.8%) lost 200 persons each because of vacation closings and less business. Nonmanufacturing's largest decrease was one of 1,900 (4.1%) in state and local government, the result of summer layoffs in the schools. Other significant declines were 500 (3.2%) in federal government--partly seasonal-- and 200 (1.4%) in construction, part of it because of a strike.

OVER THE YEAR Recession is cited as the primary reason for the loss of 8,300 jobs (2.3%) since last July in the Memphis area. There was only one increase in each sector during the year--apparel added 100 (4.8%) to manufacturing's total, while services showed a healthy increase of 2,800 (3.7%) in nonmanufacturing. That sector's losses were led by transportation, communication and public utilities (1,300, or 4.7%), federal government (1,200, or 7.3%) and construction (1,100, or 7.5%). Manufacturing's biggest decreases were in nonelectrical machinery (1,700, or 32.1%)--which lost business as interest rates increased--all other nondurable goods (1,000, ro 20.0%), and fabricated metal products (900, or 15.8%).

UNEMPLOYMENT Memphis area employment in July is up 3,100 (0.8%) over June's total, while the labor force increased 1,600 (0.4%) to 408,700. The resulting drop in unemployment caused the rate to fall 0.4 percentage point to 9.5 percent. July, 1981, saw unemployment at 8.6 percent of the 409,200 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Memphis area production workers received an average of $313.10 per week during July losing only $.40 from June's figure. There was offsetting activity in the two sectors of manufacturing industries. Durable goods' average hourly earnings increased $.13 due primarily to more incentive pay received in the furniture and fixtures industry. In the nondurable goods sector, the paper and allied products industry worked much less premium paid overtime causing a drop in average hourly earnings.



NASHVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nashville's nonagricultural employment is 2,000 (0.6%) below last month's total, with tight economic conditions and school vacations the two major reasons for the decrease. The school vacations showed up in state and local government (800, or 1.6%) and service and miscellaneous (500, or 0.7%). Construction, which normally has its highest employment in July, dropped 200 (1.2%) between months because of the economy. In the manufacturing sector, most industries declined slightly during the period; there were no manufacturing increases except for leather, which picked up 400 (13.3%) in a layoff recall. Nonmanufacturing increases came in retail trade (1,000, or 1.8%), finance, insurance and real estate (200, or 0.8%) and transportation, communication and public utilities (100, or 0.5%).

OVER THE YEAR Across the board losses added up to a total decrease of 15,500 (4.3%) in nonag employment since July, 1981. The manufacturing loss accounted for 6.9% (5,600) of the total; major industry declines included transportation equipment (1,300, or 13.8%) and leather (1,200, or 26.1%). Smaller but still significant losses were recorded in furniture and fixtures (800, or 20.5%), machinery (700, or 5.5%), other durable goods (700, or 10.6%), and fabricated metal products (7.4%), apparel (10%) and all other nondurable goods (7.5%), which dropped 500 each. Nonmanufacturing decreases were led by retail trade (3,600, or 6.1%); following were service and miscellaneous (1,700, or 2.2%), construction (1,100, or 6.4%) and wholesale trade (1,000, or 4.2%).

UNEMPLOYMENT The Nashville labor force increased 2,900 (0.7%) during the month, ending the July report period with 423,900 members. The unemployment category declined by 100, allowing the rate to fall 0.1 percentage point to 8.5 percent. A year ago the unemployment rate was 6.8 percent, based on a labor force of 431,600.

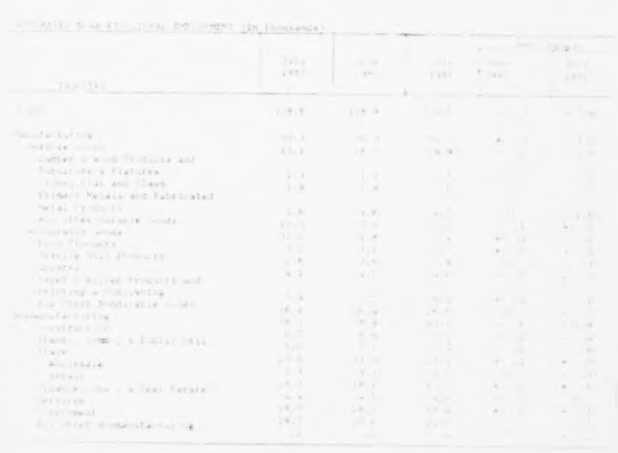
HOURS AND EARNINGS Both manufacturing sectors in the Nashville area posted hours and earnings figures which affected total average weekly earnings during July. The durable goods workers' average hourly earnings fell $.14 due to a longer workweek for lower paid employees and a temporary layoff causing fewer employees to receive relatively high pay. Major activity in the nondurable goods sector was in printing and publishing where higher incentive pay was provided during a shorter scheduled workweek.

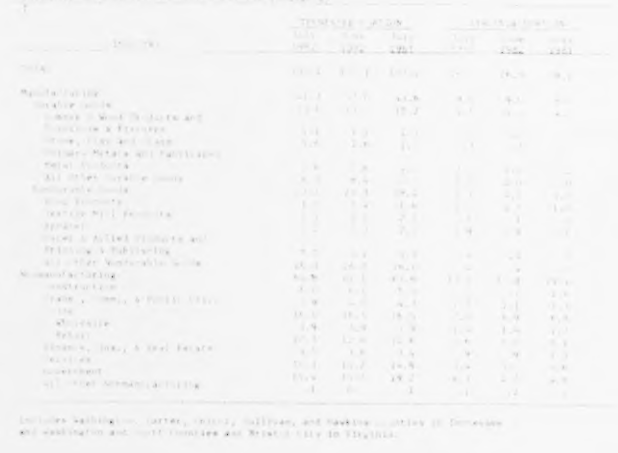
TRI-CITIES SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Area nonagricultural employment fell slightly between June and July, dropping 300 (0.2%) to 128,600 persons. Manufacturing industries showed a net gain of 300 (0.6%), with paper and printing reporting the largest increase (400, or 7.3%) thanks to callback from vacation layoffs. The only decreases were 100 each in all other durable goods (1.0%) and apparel (2.2%). The overall loss of 600 in the nonmanufacturing sector was primarily the result of the 700 worker (3.4%) decrease in government, caused by semester break and TVA reductions. Also contributing were 100 worker losses in construction (1.5%); transportation, communication and public utilities (1.2%); and finance, insurance and real estate (2.2%). Two increases offset part of the sector loss--retail trade (1.1%) and services (1.1%) each added 200 jobs.

OVER THE YEAR - Both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing employment declined significantly over the year, 5.6 percent and 5.9 percent, respectively. Among all industries, only three showed annual increases--all other durable goods in the manufacturing sector (100, or 1.0%), and retail trade (600, or 3.4%) and services (300, or 1.6%) from nonmanufacturing. The recession in auto-related industries was responsible for manufacturing's biggest decrease--primary and fabricated metals lost 1,600 (25.8%). Other major decreases were reported by apparel (500, or 10.9%) and textiles (300, or 10.3%). Heading up nonmanufacturing losses, government dropped 4,300 (17.9%) from last year's level. The closing of the Phipps Bend nuclear facility was the primary reason for that decrease. Transportation, communications and public utilities also posted a significant decline, 600, or 10.7%, because of recession-forced cutbacks--especially in the public utilities section.

UNEMPLOYMENT The Tri-Cities labor force added 3,200 members during the month, ending the July reporting period with 182,300 members. An additional 1,900 persons (10.3%) were unemployed in July, raising the rate from 10.3% to 11.1% this month. A year ago, the rate was 8.1% of a 185,400 member labor force.





LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (In thousands)

	TENNESSEE PORTION			VIRGINIA PORTION		
	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981
Civilian Labor Force	143.2	141.6	145.7	38.6	37.5	39.6
Unemployment	16.1	15.4	11.8	3.7	3.9	3.2
Percent of Labor Force	11.2	10.8	8.1	10.9	10.3	8.1
Total Employment**	126.8	126.2	133.9	34.4	34.5	36.5

**Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS AND URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS
U. S. CITY AVERAGE (1967=100) UNADJUSTED
JULY 1982

Group	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS			URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS		
	Index July 1982	Unadjusted Percent Change to July 1982 from		Index July 1982	Unadjusted Percent Change to July 1982 from	
		July 1981	June 1982		July 1981	June 1982
ALL ITEMS	292.2	6.5	0.6	291.8	6.3	0.6
ALL ITEMS (1957-59=100	339.8	-	-	339.4	-	-
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	280.8	4.4	0.2	281.2	4.4	0.2
HOUSING 1/	319.2	7.5	0.5	319.3	7.5	0.6
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	189.7	2.7	-0.6	188.7	1.7	-0.5
TRANSPORTATION	296.1	4.8	1.1	297.9	4.9	1.2
MEDICAL CARE	330.0	11.6	1.1	328.1	11.1	1.0
ENTERTAINMENT 1/	236.6	7.0	0.4	233.5	6.8	0.5
OTHER GOODS & SERV.	257.2	9.7	0.5	254.5	9.5	0.6
PURCHASING POWER OF THE CONSUMER DOLLAR:						
1967=$1.00	$.342	-6.0	-0.6	$.343	-5.8	-0.6
1957-59=$1.00	$.294	-	-	$.295	-	-

1/ United States base year is 1967=100

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TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
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NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
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CONGRESSIONAL INF. SERV., INC.
4520 EAST-WEST HWY.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20014

11/8/82 39495-2A

The Labor Market Report

TENNESSEE

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AFFILIATED WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Data for August 1982

Unemployment drops, labor force rises. Tennessee's rate of unemployment stands at 11.1 percent in August, 0.6 percentage point below the July rate. The total labor force rose 5,200 between months, while an additional 17,400 persons were employed.

U. S. rate down slightly. The nation's unemployment level dropped 176,000 persons to 10,710,000, while the labor force went up 318,000 to 111,887,000 persons. This movement allowed the unemployment rate to fall 0.2 percentage point to 9.6 percent in August.

Nonmanufacturing employment declines. Employment in the nonmanufacturing sector dropped 5,300 between months. Hardest hit categories were trade (3,300) and services (2,300), both related to tourism activity in the state. Manufacturing had some large increases--apparel 3,200, furniture and fixtures 1,300 and stone, clay, glass 1,100--which partially offset decreases in both sectors.

Moore records lowest rate. Moore County, with a labor force of only 2,400, had the states' lowest unemployment rate in August (5.4%). The second-lowest rate occurred in Weakley County (6.5%). Stewart's 37.7 percent rate gave it Tennessee's worst unemployment, followed by Wayne County with 26.9 percent.

CPI up 0.2 percent. The August Consumer Price Index was 292.8--increase of 0.2 percent over the July index, and 5.9 percent for the year. Apparel and medical care had the biggest monthly increases at 1.1% and 1.0%, respectively.

Initials, continued claims drop. Initial claims dropped 25,210 to 57,492 in August; continued claims fell 14,170 to 339,345. Year ago totals were 40,936 and 255,371. EB initials rose 1,217 between months to 8,939, while total EB weeks compensated rose 13,475 to 76,194. August 1981 figures were 104 and 504 respectively. The trust fund balance at the end of August was $69.4 million--up $5.8 million over July but down $102.8 million from last year. August's average weekly benefit was $89--up $2 over the month and $8 annually.

LAMAR ALEXANDER, GOVERNOR **ROBERT J. BIBLE, COMMISSIONER**
For additional information write Joe S. Cummings, Chief of Research and Statistics, Department of Employment Security, Nashville, Tn. 37219

STATEWIDE

EBs End, FSC Begins

About 18,000 Tennesseeans lost their Extended Benefits unemployment compensation as of September 25, but most of them qualify for Federal Supplemental Compensation, a new program which began the week of Sept. 12-18. The Extended Benefits Program, in effect since January 25, ended because of a drop in the insured unemployment rate (IUR). This rate must average 4 percent for the prior 13 weeks and must be 20 percent higher than the previous 2-year average in order to keep EBs going. If the state's IUR meets both of these requirements again in the future, EBs will trigger back on. During the eight months the EB program was operational, $36 million was paid to about 59,000 unemployed workers. The fact that Extended Benefits were in effect here at the time Federal Supplemental Compensation was voted in by Congress allowed the state to get the maximum 10 weeks of benefits. All states will receive at least 6 weeks of benefits; some states will qualify for 8 weeks and others, like Tennessee, will receive the full 10 weeks. Unlike the EB program, which was paid half from Federal funds and half from the state's trust fund, FSC payments are 100% federally-financed. To receive FSC, workers must meet the following requirements:

1) They must have exhausted their regular or extended unemployment insurance benefits and their benefit year must end after June 1.

2) They must conduct an active search for work and provide their local claims office with a written report of their employment contacts;

3) They must accept any reasonable job offer that pays as much as their weekly benefit amount or the federal minimum wage ($3.35/hr).

The department has already notified by mail approximately 18,000 workers that they may qualify for FSC. Others will be contacted as their benefits expire. Persons who receive notification should report to their local unemployment insurance claims office for an interview to determine eligibility.

--Taken from TDES News Release
Edited by Marta Pearsall

CHATTANOOGA SMSA

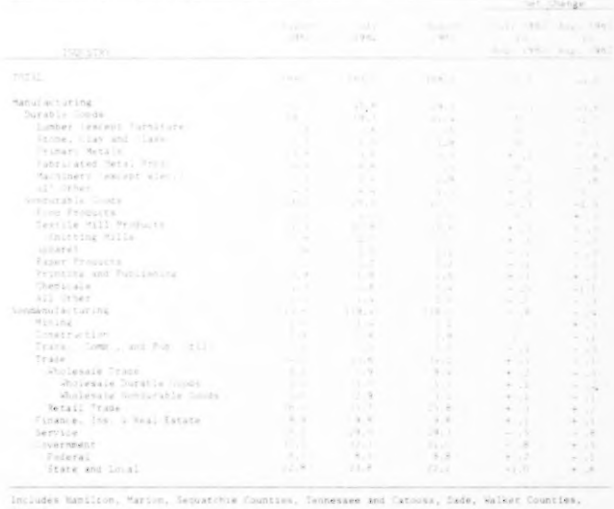
EMPLOYMENT Chattanooga's nonagricultural employment dropped 1,100 (0.7%) as both sectors experienced layoffs in several categories. The biggest manufacturing layoff occurred in Chemicals, which lost 500 jobs (10.4%); other layoffs and decreases were small ones of 200 or less. Increases were limited to textile mill products, which picked up 500, or 4.6% when its workers returned from vacation, primary metals (200, or 5.6%), and printing and publishing (100, or 5.6%). In the nonmanufacturing sector the net 800 worker loss is attributed primarily to local government, which dropped 1,000 (4.2%) in service cutbacks. Services posted the second biggest loss (500, or 1.7%), mainly in outdoor recreation. The fast food business is responsible for an additional 300 jobs (1.2%) in retail trade. The other trade categories also increased, as did finance, insurance and real estate (100, or 1.0%), and federal government (200, or 2.4%).

OVER THE YEAR The SMSA reports a 4,000 worker (2.7%) decrease since August 1981, most of it among manufacturing industries. Significant losses include chemicals (1,100, or 20.4%), primary metals (600, or 13.6%), fabricated metal products (600, or 8.1%), and nonelectrical machinery (600, or 20.7%). Lags in auto manufacturing and construction are blamed for the decreases. Only two industries in the sector posted annual increases--food products (5.8%) and printing and publishing (18.8%) added 300 each.

The nonmanufacturing sector counted services (800, or 2.7%) and transportation communication and public utilities (300, or 3.9%) as its heaviest losses--the service loss came from private schools and hospitals, while small layoffs throughout the year made up the other loss. Annual increases were recorded by state and local government (600, or 2.7%), mining (300, or 27.3%), retail trade (200, or 0.8%) and finance, insurance and real estate (100, or 1.0%)

UNEMPLOYMENT The August unemployment rate of 11.0 percent was 1.2 percentage points below the July figure and compares to 7.9 percent a year ago. The rate drop was due to the loss of 2,400 persons (1.2%) from the area's labor force--the net result of an employment increase and an unemployment decrease.

HOURS AND EARNINGS The average weekly wage for manufacturing production workers in the Chattanooga SMSA increased $5.80 during August due to a .5 hour longer workweek and a $.06 per hour increase. Two durable goods industries--fabricated metal products and nonelectrical machinery--reported activity reflecting this increase. Nondurable goods industries showed more divergent averages; less business in the paper industry lead to a shorter scheduled workweek primarily affecting lower paid employees, while less business in the chemical industry resulted in a longer workweek worked by fewer employees.



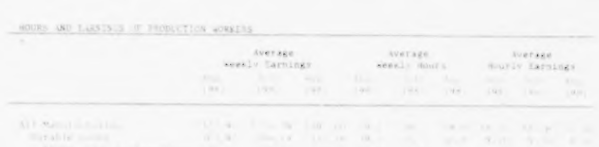
KNOXVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Total nonagricultural employment dropped 1,400 (0.7%) from July to August, as a small net gain in manufacturing was offset by the loss of 1,500 (1.0%) to nonmanufacturing. The largest decreases came from retail trade (1.8%) and state and local government (1.6%) each of which lost 600 jobs. On the manufacturing side, a single increase of 600 (9.4%) in apparel pushed the sector into a positive net change. Nonmanufacturing had only one increase as well--services picked up 300 (0.8%) during the month.

OVER THE YEAR World's Fair employment helped to keep the total nonag level up during the year, and was responsible for the 400 person (0.2%) increase over the August, 1981 total. The two largest single industry hikes were Fair-related--services picked up 3,300 (9.8%) and retail trade 1,400 (4.4%). State and local government also had a large increase with 2,400 (7.2%) additional workers. The manufacturing sector showed no annual gains, but it did have several major losses. All other nondurable goods fell 1,300 (6.4%) to lead the losers; it was followed by apparel (1,000, or 12.5%), all other durable goods (500, or 5.1%) and food products (400, or 9.3%) as the sector's biggest decreases. Nonmanufacturing losses included federal government (1,200, or 11.1%), construction (1,100, or 10.7%) and transportation, communication and public utilities (700, or 5.3%). The construction loss is also fair-related--a year ago the area was building up with stores, restaurants and lodging for fair-goers.

UNEMPLOYMENT - Total unemployment dropped 800 (4.3%) between July and August, while employment went up 500 (0.2%). These changes caused a decrease of 0.4 percentage points in the rate; it fell to 7.6 percent. In August, 1981, unemployment was 7.1 percent. Last year's labor force was 227,800, compared to 231,500 currently.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Knoxville area average weekly earnings remained static during the month after having shown the most movement in July. There were both upward and downward fluctuations among the industries. In durable goods, stone, clay and glass workers had more premium paid overtime, while nonelectrical machinery workers experienced a much longer scheduled workweek. Textile mill workers in the nondurable goods sector worked less premium paid overtime to produce the largest drop in average weekly hours--2.5 hours.



MEMPHIS SMSA

EMPLOYMENT SMSA nonagricultural industries lost 800 jobs (0.2%) between June and August, as both sectors had small decreases. The manufacturing sector's loss of 300 (0.5%) was the result of a plant closing in the food products industry--partially offset by the end of a strike--resulting in the loss of 500 workers (3.4%). Other activity included decreases of 100 each in lumber (3.8%) and chemicals (1.4%), and an increase in all other durable goods of 200, or 3.4 percent. Nonmanufacturing had one increase as well--construction added 100 (0.7%). Decreases were led by retail trade (300, or 0.5%) and included transportation, communication and public utilities (0.7%), wholesale durable goods trade (0.5%) and federal government (0.7%) which dropped 100 employees each.

OVER THE YEAR A fairly substantial decrease of 9,400 (2.6%) in total nonag employment shows the recession's effect on the Memphis area economy during the the past year. Significant manufacturing losses included all other nondurable goods (1,100, or 21.6%) fabricated metal products (1,000, or 17.5%), nonelectrical machinery (900, or 20.0%), and food products (600, or 6.7%). State and local government had the most severe nonmanufacturing loss, as budget cuts eliminated 1,600 jobs (3.5%) since last August. Other important declines occurred in transportation, communications and public utilities (1,400, or 5.1%), construction (1,000, or 6.8%), and federal government (900, or 5.6%). Across the entire nonag table, only one industry reported an annual increase--services picked up 2,400 workers (3.2%).

UNEMPLOYMENT In August, the Memphis area labor force stood at 407,800--up 800 from the July total. The employment level increased by 1,200 (0.3%) during the month, allowing the unemployment rate to drop 0.1 percentage point to 9.5 percent. A year ago, the rate was 8.8 percent of a 411,100 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average weekly earnings fell $2.01 during August for the Memphis area production worker. Average weekly hours dropped .8 hour due to activity in the durable goods sector; average hourly earnings rose $.11 due to activity in the nondurable goods sector. Several durable goods industries posted less premium paid overtime leading to the 1.7 hour shorter workweek and the $.21 lower wage rate. In nondurables, food and paper production workers received more incentive pay causing a $.55 per hour increase.

NASHVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Total nonagricultural employment went up 2,200 (0.6%) between July and August to a total of 347,800 persons. Slightly improved economic conditions are given credit as the reason behind an extra 500 jobs (0.7%) in the manufacturing sector. The biggest increases there were reported by all other durable goods (700, or 9.9%) and apparel (300, or 6.7%). The most significant decrease was in machinery (400, or 3.4%). The nonmanufacturing sector had a net increase of 1,700 (0.6%), with the largest single increase coming from state and local government (1,300, or 2.7%). Other increases were posted by retail trade (600, or 1.1%) and construction (500, or 3.1%), which seems to be responding to recently lowered interest rates. Decreases included wholesale trade (400, or 1.7%), finance, insurance and real estate (100, or 0.4%), services (100, or 0.1%) and federal government (100, or 1.1%).

OVER THE YEAR Last August, there were 359,700 nonagricultural employees in the SMSA, a total which is 11,900 (3.3%) more than at present. Manufacturing industries suffered a total loss of 7,200 (8.7%), while nonmanufacturing dropped 4,700 (1.7%). There was only one reported annual increase among all industries--state and local government added 1,000 (2.0%), with most of that increase in the local government category. Manufacturing's major decreases were posted by leather (1,800, or 36.7%) and transportation (1,500, or 15.5%), both losses were due to diminished levels of demand for consumer goods. Trade had the largest nonmanufacturing decrease at 2,600 (3.2%); construction followed with a loss of 900 (5.1%).

UNEMPLOYMENT Nashville's labor force grew by 6,200 (1.5%) between July and August, while the number unemployed dropped 500 (0.3%). This combination of changes caused the unemployment rate to fall from 8.6 percent to 8.4 percent between months. A year ago, the rate was 5.6 percent of a 430,600 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS There was little change in the Nashville area production workers' average weekly wage during August. Due to a $.09 per hour increase, weekly earnings increased $2.82. Activity in several durable goods industries caused the slight fluctuation. Fewer lower paid production workers worked a shorter week in one industry, and a wage rate increase was enacted in another.

TRI-CITIES SMSA

EMPLOYMENT The area's 800 worker (0.6%) loss between months was termed insignificant by field analyst John Woody in Johnson City. Both sectors experienced small net decreases--300 (0.6%) in manufacturing and 500 (0.6%) in nonmanufacturing. The largest single decline occurred in construction (300, or 1.6%); it was followed by services (200, or 1.1%) and government (200, or 1.0%) as the only losses of more than 100 for the month. There was one increasing industry during the month--retail trade picked up 300, or 1.6 percent.

OVER THE YEAR Total nonag is down 7,200 (5.3%) since last August, an indication of how deep the recession has been over the year. Manufacturing industries lost a total of 3,300 workers (6.2%), with the biggest losses occurring in primary metals and fabricated metal products (1,600, or 25.8%), apparel (500, or 10.9%), and textiles (300, or 10.3%). The sector showed no annual increases. Among nonmanufacturing categories, there was one increase--retail trade picked up 900 (5.1%) as expansions and staffing of new stores brought additional job opportunities to the SMSA. The Phipps' Bend closing accounts for most of the 2,900 worker (12.9%) loss in government; other major decreases included transportation, communication and public utilities (700, or 12.3%) and construction (600, or 8.6%), which has been hurt by interest rate hikes during the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT Tri-Cities unemployment dropped 2,200 (10.8%) between July and August. Three hundred of these people found jobs and moved to the employment total, while the other 1,900 dropped out of the labor force. Together these movements caused a 1.2 percentage points rate reduction--to 10.0 percent. In August, 1981, the rate was 7.3 percent of a 182,800 member labor force.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS AND URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS
U. S. CITY AVERAGE (1967=100) UNADJUSTED
AUGUST 1982

Group	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS			URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS		
	Index Aug. 1982	Unadjusted Percent Change to Aug. 1982 from Aug. 1981	July 1982	Index Aug. 1982	Unadjusted Percent Change to Aug. 1982 from Aug. 1981	July 1982
ALL ITEMS (1967=100)	292.8	5.9	0.2	292.4	5.8	0.2
ALL ITEMS (1957-59=100)	340.6	-	-	340.1	-	-
FOOD & BEVERAGES	279.9	3.6	-0.3	280.2	3.5	-0.4
HOUSING	320.1	6.8	0.3	320.5	7.0	0.4
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	191.8	2.3	1.1	190.7	1.5	1.1
TRANSPORTATION	296.2	4.4	0	298.0	4.5	0
MEDICAL CARE	333.3	11.4	1.0	331.3	11.0	1.0
ENTERTAINMENT	237.4	6.8	0.3	233.9	6.4	0.2
OTHER GOODS & SERV.	258.3	9.6	0.4	255.7	9.5	0.5
PURCHASING POWER OF THE CONSUMER DOLLAR:						
1967=$1.00	$.342	-5.5	0	$.342	-5.5	-0.3
1957-59=$1.00	$.294	-	-	$.294	-	-

For detailed breakouts of the above categories, contact BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
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